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No. 20] NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1951

NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazettes of India Extraordinary were published during the week ending the 16th May 1951 :—

Issue No.	No. and Date	Issued by	Subject
67	S. R. O. 657, dated the 6th May 1951.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Maximum prices at which gram dal and besan are to be bought and sold in certain States.
68	S. R. O. 658, dated the 7th May 1951.	Ministry of Labour	Declaring coal industry to be a public utility service.
69	S. R. O. 659, dated the 9th May 1951.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture	Powers conferred on the Central Government by the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 in relation to gram and gram products to be also exercisable by the Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.
70	S. R. O. 659-A, dated the 10th May 1951.	Do.	Amendment in the Sugar and Gur Control Order, 1950.

Copies of the Gazettes Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indents to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

PART II—Section 3

Statutory Rules and Orders issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and Central Authorities (other than the Chief Commissioners).

MINISTRY OF STATES

New Delhi, the 9th May 1951

S.R.O. 709.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Kutch with effect from the 10th May 1951, sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (Bombay Act II of 1932), subject to the following modification namely :—

In section 12, for the words "Presidency of Bombay" the words "State of Kutch" shall be substituted.

ANNEXURE

Sections 12, 13 and 14 of the Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (Bombay Act II of 1932), as modified by this notification.

BOMBAY FINANCE ACT, 1932

PART III

COURT-FEES

12. *Amendment of section 7 of Act VII of 1870.*—In section 7 of the *Court-fees Act, 1870, in its application to the State of Kutch in this Part referred to as the said Act,—

- (a) to clause (d) of paragraph (iv) the words “or other consequential relief” shall be added;
- (b) after the word “appeal” in paragraph (iv) the words “with a minimum fee of rupees five in the case of suits falling under clause (c)” shall be inserted; and
- (c) in clauses (1), (2) and (3) of the proviso to paragraph (v) for the words “five”, “ten” and “ten” the words “seven and half”, “fifteen” and “fifteen” shall, respectively, be substituted.

13. *Amendment of Schedule 1 to Act VII of 1870.*—For articles, 1, 8, 11, 12 and 12-A of, and the Table of rates of *ad valorem* fees in Schedule I to the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:—

SCHEDULE I

Ad Valorem FEES

Number	..	Proper fee
1. Plaint written statement pleading a set off or counter-claim or memorandum of appeal (not otherwise provided for in this Act) or of cross-objection presented to any Civil or Revenue Court except those mentioned in section 3.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed five rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds five rupees, for every five rupees, part thereof, in excess of five rupees, up to one hundred rupees.	Six annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one hundred rupees, for every ten rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one hundred rupees, up to one thousand rupees.	Twelve annas.
	When such amount or value exceeds one thousand rupees, for every one hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of one thousand rupees, up to five thousand rupees.	Five Rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds five thousand rupees, for every two hundred and fifty rupees, or part thereof, in excess of five thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees.	Fifteen rupees.
	When such amount or value exceeds ten thousand rupees, for every five hundred rupees, or part thereof, in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to twenty thousand rupees.	Twenty-two rupees and eight annas.

*See Central Acts.

Number	Proper fee
When such amount or value exceeds twenty thousand rupees, for every one thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of twenty thousand rupees, up to thirty thousand rupees.	Thirty rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds thirty thousand rupees, for every two thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of thirty thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees.	Thirty rupees.
When such amount or value exceeds fifty thousand rupees, for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, in excess of fifty thousand rupees.	Thirty rupees.
Provided that the maximum fee leviable on a plaint or memorandum appeal shall be ten thousand rupees.	
8. Copy of any document liable to stamp-duty under the *Indian Stamp Act, 1899, (II of 1899), when left by any party to a suit or proceeding in place of the original withdrawn.	(a) When the stamp-duty chargeable on the original does not exceed one rupee. The amount of the duty chargeable on the original.
	(b) In any other case. One rupee.
11. Probate of a will or letters of administration with or without will annexed.	When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of one thousand rupees, up to ten thousand rupees. Two per centum.
	When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds ten thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of ten thousand rupees, up to fifty thousand rupees. Three per centum.
	When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds fifty thousand rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of fifty thousand rupees, up to one lakh of rupees. Four per centum.
	When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds one lakh of rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of one lakh of rupees, up to two lakhs rupees. Four and a half per centum.
	When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds two lakhs of rupees, on the part of the amount of value in excess of two lakhs of rupees, up to two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees. Five per centum.

Number	Proper fee
When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds two lakhs and fifty thousands rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of two lakhs and fifty thousand rupees, up to three lakhs of rupees.	Five and a half per centum.
When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds three lakhs of rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of three lakhs of rupees, up to four lakhs of rupees.	Six per centum.
When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds four lakhs of rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of four lakhs of rupees, up to five lakhs of rupees.	Six and half per centum.
When the amount or value of the property in respect of which the grant of probate or letters is made exceeds five lakhs of rupees, on the part of the amount or value in excess of five lakhs of rupees :	Seven per centum.
Provided that when, after the grant of a certificate under Part X of the *Indian Succession Act, 1925, or (XXXIX of 1925,) or under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827, in respect of any property included in an estate, a grant of probate or letters of administration is made in respect of the same estate, the fee payable in respect of the latter grant shall be reduced by the amount of the fee paid in respect of the former grant.	....
12. Certificate under Part X of the *Indian Succession (Act 1925 XXXIX of 1925.)	The fee leviable in the case of a probate (article II) on the amount or value of any debt or security specified in the certificate under section 374 of the Act, and one and a half times this fee on the amount or value of any debt or security to which the certificate is extended under section 376 of the Act.
	NOTE.—(1) The amount of a debt is its amount, including interest on the day on which the inclusion of the debt in the certi-

Number Proper fee

float is applied for so far as such amount can be ascertained.

(2) Whether or not any power with respect to a security specified in a certificate has been conferred under the Act, and where such a power has been so conferred, whether the power is for the receiving of interest or dividends on, or for the negotiation or transfer of the security, or for both purposes, the value of the security is its market-value on the day on which the inclusion of the security the certificate is applied for so far as such value can be ascertained.

12-A. Certificate under Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827.

The fee leviable in the case of a probate (article 11) on the amount or value of the property in respect of which the certificate is granted.

TABLE OF RATES OF *ad valorem* FEES LEVIABLE ON THE INSTITUTION OF SUITS

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
..	5	0 6	60	65	4 14
5	10	0 12	65	70	5 4
10	15	1 2	70	75	5 10
15	20	1 8	75	80	6 0
20	25	1 14	80	85	6 6
25	30	2 4	85	90	6 12
30	35	2 10	90	95	7 2
35	40	3 0	95	100	7 8
40	45	3 6	100	110	8 12
45	50	3 12	110	120	9 4
50	55	4 2	120	130	9 12
55	60	4 8	130	140	10 8

When the amount or
value of the subject
matter exceeds

But does
not
exceed

Proper
fee.

When the amount or
value of the subject
matter exceeds

But does
not
exceed

Proper
fee

Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
140	150	11 4	780	790	59 4
150	160	12 0	790	800	60 0
160	170	12 12	800	810	60 12
170	180	13 8	810	820	61 8
180	190	14 4	820	830	62 4
190	200	15 0	830	840	63 0
200	210	15 12	840	850	63 14
210	220	16 8	850	860	64 8
220	230	17 4	860	870	65 4
230	240	18 0	870	880	66 0
240	250	18 12	880	890	66 12
250	260	19 8	890	900	67 8
260	270	20 4	900	910	68 4
270	280	21 0	910	920	69 0
280	290	21 12	920	930	69 12
290	300	22 8	930	940	70 8
300	310	23 4	940	950	71 4
310	320	24 0	950	960	72 0
320	330	24 12	960	970	72 12
330	340	25 8	970	980	73 8
340	350	26 4	980	990	74 4
350	360	27 0	990	1,000	75 0
360	370	27 12	1,000	1,100	80 0
370	380	28 8	1,100	1,200	85 0
380	390	29 4	1,200	1,300	90 0
390	400	30 0	1,300	1,400	95 0
400	410	30 12	1,400	1,500	100 0
410	420	31 8	1,500	1,600	105 0
420	430	32 4	1,600	1,700	110 0
430	440	33 0	1,700	1,800	115 0
440	450	33 12	1,800	1,900	120 0
450	460	34 8	1,900	2,000	135 0
460	470	35 4	2,000	2,100	139 0
470	480	36 0	2,100	2,200	135 0
480	490	36 12	2,200	2,300	140 0
490	500	37 8	2,300	2,400	145 0
500	510	38 4	2,400	2,500	150 0
510	520	39 0	2,500	2,600	155 0
520	530	39 12	2,600	2,700	160 0
530	540	40 8	2,700	2,800	165 0
540	550	41 4	2,800	2,900	170 0
550	560	42 0	2,900	3,000	175 0
560	570	42 12	3,000	3,100	180 0
570	580	43 8	3,100	3,200	185 0
580	590	44 4	3,200	3,300	190 0
590	600	45 0	3,300	3,400	195 0
600	610	45 12	3,400	3,500	200 0
610	620	46 8	3,500	3,600	205 0
620	630	47 4	3,600	3,700	210 0
630	640	48 0	3,700	3,800	215 0
640	650	48 12	3,800	3,900	220 0
650	660	49 8	3,900	4,000	225 0
660	670	50 4	4,000	4,100	230 0
670	680	51 0	4,100	4,200	235 0
680	690	51 12	4,200	4,300	240 0
690	700	52 8	4,300	4,400	245 0
700	710	53 4	4,400	4,500	250 0
710	720	54 0	4,500	4,600	255 0
720	730	54 12	4,600	4,700	260 0
730	740	55 8	4,700	4,800	265 0
740	750	56 4	4,800	4,900	270 0
750	760	57 0	4,900	5,000	275 0
760	770	57 12	5,000	5,250	290 0
770	780	58 8			

When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed.	Proper fee.	When the amount or value of the subject-matter exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper fee
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
5,250	5,500	305 0	15,500	16,000	845 0
5,500	5,750	320 0	16,000	16,500	867 8
5,750	6,000	335 0	16,500	17,000	890 0
6,000	6,250	350 0	17,000	17,500	912 8
6,250	6,500	365 0	17,500	18,000	935 0
6,500	6,750	380 0	18,000	18,500	957 8
6,750	7,000	395 0	18,500	19,000	980 0
7,000	7,250	410 0	19,000	19,500	1,002 8
7,250	7,500	425 0	19,500	20,000	1,025 0
7,500	7,750	440 0	20,000	21,000	1,053 0
7,750	8,000	455 0	21,000	22,000	1,085 0
8,000	8,250	470 0	22,000	23,000	1,115 0
8,250	8,500	485 0	23,000	24,000	1,145 0
8,500	8,750	500 0	24,000	25,000	1,175 0
8,750	9,000	515 0	25,000	26,000	1,205 0
9,000	9,250	530 0	26,000	27,000	1,235 0
9,250	9,500	545 0	27,000	28,000	1,265 0
9,500	9,750	560 0	28,000	29,000	1,295 0
9,750	10,000	575 0	29,000	30,000	1,325 0
10,000	10,500	597 8	30,000	32,000	1,355 0
10,500	11,000	620 0	32,000	34,000	1,385 0
11,000	11,500	642 8	34,000	36,000	1,415 0
11,500	12,000	665 0	36,000	38,000	1,445 0
12,000	12,500	687 8	38,000	40,000	1,475 0
12,500	13,000	710 0	40,000	42,000	1,505 0
13,000	13,500	732 8	42,000	44,000	1,535 0
13,500	14,000	755 0	44,000	46,000	1,565 0
14,000	14,500	777 8	46,000	48,000	1,595 0
14,500	15,000	800 0	48,000	50,000	1,625 0
15,000	15,500	822 8			

and the fee increases at the rate of thirty rupees for every five thousand rupees, or part thereof, up to a maximum of ten thousand rupees, for example—

Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs. A.
1,00,000	1,925 0	9,00,000	6,725 0
2,00,000	2,525 0	10,00,000	7,325 0
3,00,000	3,125 0	11,00,000	7,925 0
4,00,000	3,725 0	12,00,000	8,525 0
5,00,000	4,325 0	13,00,000	9,125 0
6,00,000	4,925 0	14,00,000	9,725 0
7,00,000	5,525 0	15,00,000	10,000 0
8,00,000	6,125 0		

14. *Amendment of Schedule II to Act VII of 1870.*—For Articles 1, 6, 7, 12, 14, 18, 19, 20 and 21 of Schedule II to the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"SCHEDULE II

FIXED FEES

Number	Proper fee
1. Application or petition	<p>(a) When presented to any officer of the Customs or Excise Department or to any Magistrate by any person having dealings with the Government, and when the subject-matter of such application relates exclusively to those dealings: Two annas.</p> <p>or when presented to any officer of land revenue by any person holding temporarily settled land under direct engagement with Government, and when the subject-matter of the application or petition relates exclusively to such engagements:</p> <p>or when presented to any Municipal Commissioner under any Act for the time being in force for the conservancy or improvement of any place, if the application or petition relates solely to such conservancy or improvement:</p> <p>or when presented to any Civil Court other than a principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction, or to any Court of Small Causes constituted under the *Provincial Small Causes Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887), or to a Collector or other officer of revenue in relation to any suit or case in which the amount or value of the subject-matter is less than fifty rupees, not being an application for assistance under section 86 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code 1879. (Bom. V of 1879).</p> <p>or when presented to any Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to any Board or executive officer for the purpose of obtaining a copy or translation of any judgment, decree or order passed by such Court, Board or officer, or of any other document on record in such Court or office.</p> <p>(aa) When presented to a Collector or other officer of revenue for assistance under section 86 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879) Four annas.</p> <p>(b) When containing a complaint or charge of any offence other than an offence for which police officers may, under the Criminal Procedure Code, 1898 (V of 1898), arrest without warrant, and presented to any Criminal Court: Eight annas.</p>

*See Central Acts.

Number		Proper fee
	or when presented to a Civil, Criminal or Revenue Court, or to Collector, or any Revenue-Officer having jurisdiction equal or subordinate to a Collector, or to any Magistrate in his executive capacity and not otherwise provided for by this Act; or to deposit in Court revenue or rent; or for determination by a Court of the amount of compensation to be paid by a landlord to his tenant.	
	(c) When presented to a Chief Commissioner and other Chief Controlling Revenue or Executive Authority, or to a Commissioner of Revenue or Circuit, or to any Chief officer charged with the executive administration of a division and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	Two rupees.
	(d) When presented to a High Court.	Four rupees.
6. Bail-bond or other instrument of obligation given in pursuance of an order made by a Court or Magistrate under any section of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898 (V of 1898) or the Court of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908) and not otherwise provided for by this Act.	....	One rupee.
7. Undertaking under section 49 of the *Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (V of 1869).	....	One rupee.
12. Caveat	When the amount or value of the *property involved does not exceed two thousand rupees.	Five rupees.
	When the amount or value of the property involved exceeds two thousand rupees.	Ten rupees.
14. Petition in a suit under the *Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (XXI of 1866).	....	Ten rupees.
15. Plaint or memorandum of appeal in each of the following suits :—		
(i) to alter or set aside a summary decision or order of any of the Civil Courts not established by Letters Patent or of any Revenue Court;	When the amount or value of the property involved does not exceed five hundred rupees.	Ten rupees.
(ii) to alter or cancel any entry in a register of the names of proprietors of revenue paying estates;	When the amount or value of the property involved exceeds five hundred rupees.	Fifteen rupees.

Number	Proper fee
(iii) to obtain a declaratory decree or order, where no consequential relief is prayed;	Fifteen rupees.
(iv) to set aside alienation;	Fifteen rupees.
(v) to set aside a decree or award;	When the amount of value of the property involved does not exceed five hundred rupees. Ten rupees.
	When the amount or value of the property involved exceeds five hundred rupees. Fifteen rupees.
(vi) to set aside an adoption; and	Fifteen rupees.
(vii) any other suit where it is not possible to estimate at a money value the subject-matter in dispute, and which is not otherwise provided for by this Act.	Fifteen rupees.
18. Application—	
(a) under paragraph 17 of the Second Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	Ten rupees.
(b) for probate or letters of administration or for revocation thereof under the *Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	When the amount or value of the Estate does not exceed two thousand rupees. Two rupees.
(c) for a certificate under Part X of the *Indian Succession Act, 1925, (XXXIX of 1925) or Bombay Regulation, VIII of 1827;	When it exceeds two thousand rupees, but does not exceed five thousand rupees. Five rupees.
(d) for opinion or advice or for discharge from a Trust, or for appointment of new Trustees, under section 34, 72, 73 or 74 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (LI of 1882).	When it exceeds five thousand rupees. Ten rupees.
(e) for the winding up of a Company, under section 166 of the *Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).	Ten rupees.
(f) under rule 58 of Order XXI of the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), regarding a claim to attached property.	Ten rupees.
19. Agreement in writing stating a question for the opinion of the Court under the *Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	Twenty rupees.
20. Every petition under the *Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869), except petitions under section 44 of that Act and every memorandum of appeal under section 55 of that Act.	Thirty rupees.

Number	Proper fee
21. Plaint or memorandum of appeal under *[(the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936), or the Bombay Hindu Divorce Act, 1947 (Bom. XXII of 1947)].	Thirty rupees.

*These words and figures were substituted for the words and figures "Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act 1865" by Bom. 2 of 1949, s. 6.

[No. 100-J.]

A. N. SACHDEV, Under Secy.

New Delhi, the 9th May 1951

S.R.O. 708.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Part C States (Laws) Act, 1950 (XXX of 1950), the Central Government hereby extends to the State of Tripura the West Bengal Evacuee Property Act, 1951, (West Bengal Act V of 1951), as at present in force in the State of West Bengal, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

- (1) Throughout the Act except in the short title for the words "West Bengal", the word "Tripura" shall be substituted.
- (2) In section 1—
 - (a) For sub-section (2), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Tripura and shall come into force immediately."
 - (b) Sub-section (3) shall be omitted.
- (3) In section 2—
 - (a) for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(a) "appointed day" means the 15th day of June, 1951".
 - (b) for clause (f), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(f) "the Collector" means an officer appointed in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner to perform all or any of the functions of a Collector under this Act for any area."
 - (c) for clause (h), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(h) "Urban area" means the area included in the Municipality of Agartala and includes any other area declared by the Chief Commissioner to be an urban area for the purpose of this Act by notification in the Tripura Gazette."
- (4) In sections 4, 5, sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 12, section 13, 14, 15, 16, 19, 26, 29 and 34, for the words "State Government" the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
- (5) In sub-section (3) of section 5—
 - (a) for the word, figures and letters "the Minority Commission constituted under Notification No. 2276-CR/CR-481/50, dated the 6th May, 1950", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the Tripura State Minorities Board constituted under Notification No. 2 of 1950 [No. M.B./I.D./638(VI)], dated the 21st September, 1950, as published in the Tripura Gazette, dated the 30th September, 1950."
 - (b) for the words "it thinks fit" "it shall" and "it deems necessary" the words "he thinks fit" "he shall" and "he deems necessary" shall respectively be substituted.

- (6) In section 11—
- (a) in sub-section (1) for the words "State Government shall by notification in the official Gazette", the words "Chief Commissioner shall by notification in the Tripura Gazette" shall be substituted;
 - (b) in sub-section (3) for the words "State Government" where it occurs for the second and third time, the words "Chief Commissioner" shall be substituted.
- (7) Proviso to sub-section (2) of section 21 shall be omitted.
- (8) In sub-section (4) of section 22, for the word "district" the word "area" shall be substituted.
- (9) For sub-section (1) of section 25, the following shall be substituted, namely:—
- "(1) Any of the powers, duties and functions of the Chief Commissioner under this Act or the rules made thereunder may be delegated by the Chief Commissioner to any officer subordinate to him."
- (10) Section 31 shall be omitted.
- (11) For section 33, the following section shall be substituted, namely:—
- "33. Any allotment of an evacuee property made or purported to have been made before the commencement of this Act by any officer of the State Government which could have been validly made if this Act had been in force when such allotment was made or purported to have been made, shall if confirmed by the Collector in writing on or before the 15th day of June, 1951, be deemed to have been duly made under this Act."

ANNEXURE

The West Bengal Evacuee Property Act, 1951 (West Bengal Act V of 1951), as modified by this notification.

WEST BENGAL ACT V OF 1951

THE WEST BENGAL EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT, 1951.

An Act to provide for certain matters relating to evacuee property.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for certain matters relating to evacuee property;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the West Bengal Evacuee Property Act, 1951.

(2) It extends to the whole of State of Tripura and shall come into force immediately.

(3) It shall not apply to any property acquired or requisitioned by the State Government for the purposes of the State or for any public purpose.

2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

- (a) "allotment" means the grant by the Collector of a temporary right to use any occupy any property otherwise than by way of lease;
- (b) "appointed day" means the 15th day of June, 1951;
- (c) "evacuee" means a person ordinarily resident in Tripura who on account of communal disturbances or the fear of such disturbances leaves, or has after the 15th day of August, 1947, left, Tripura, for any place in Pakistan and includes the legal heirs of such persons;
- (d) "property" means immovable property;
- (e) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (f) "the Collector" means an officer appointed in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner to perform all or any of the functions of a collector under this Act for any area.
- (g) "the Committee" means the Evacuee Property Management Committee for Tripura constituted under sub-section (1) of section 11;
- (h) "urban area" means the area included in the Municipality of Agartala and includes any other area declared by the Chief Commissioner to be an urban area for the purpose of this Act by notification in the Tripura Gazette.

3. *Evacuee property.*—Every property of an evacuee lying in Tripura, other than property in charge of the Court of Wards, is hereby declared to be evacuee property.

4. *Powers and duties of a Collector.*—(1) The Collector or an officer to whom the powers of a Collector are delegated under section 10, if he is satisfied with respect to any evacuee property that such property is lying unoccupied, uncultivated or uncared for, or has come to be wrongfully used or occupied by any person, may, by order styled a Collector's order, subject to any general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner,

(a) take such measures as he considers necessary or expedite for the purposes of protecting and preserving such property and do such acts and incur such expenses as may be necessary or incidental for such purposes;

(b) remove or cause to be removed, by force if necessary, any person who is wrongfully using or occupying such property.

(2) Where an order has been passed in respect of any evacuee property of an evacuee the Collector shall report to the Committee—

(i) if before the expiry of the appointed day, the evacuee makes to the Collector a declaration of his intention not to return to Tripura—as soon as may be, after he received such declaration;

(ii) if before the expiry of the appointed day the evacuee does not make a declaration to the Collector of his intention not to return to Tripura—as soon as may be, after the appointed day.

5. *Cancellation of Collector's order and delivery of possession.*—(1) An evacuee who returns to Tripura before the expiry of the appointed day may apply in writing to the Collector before the expiry of that day—

(a) where a Collector's Order has been made in respect of any of his evacuee property and such property is not in the wrongful use or occupation of any person—for the cancellation of such order;

(b) where a Collector's Order has been made in respect of any of his evacuee property and such property is in the wrongful use or occupation of any person—for the cancellation of such order and for the delivery of possession of such property; and

(c) where a Collector's Order has not been made in respect of any of his evacuee property and such property is in the wrongful use or occupation of any person—for the delivery of possession of such property.

(2) Upon an application aforesaid being made the Collector may, after making such summary inquiry as he thinks fit,—

(a) in cases coming under sub-section (a) or (b) of sub-section (1) cancel the Collector's Order; and

(b) in cases coming under clause (b) or (c) of sub-section (1), also cause the possession of such property to be delivered to the evacuee and may use or cause to be used force for such purposes, if necessary.

(3) Where the Collector is of opinion that the cancellation of the Collector's Order or the delivery of possession would not be feasible under sub-section (2), he shall report the case to the Chief Commissioner and the Chief Commissioner shall thereupon refer the case to the Tripura State Minorities Board constituted under Notification No. 2 of 1950 [No. M.B./I.D./638(VI)], dated the 21st September, 1950, as published in the Tripura Gazette, dated the 30th September, 1950, for advice. The Chief Commissioner shall after considering such advice pass such order as he thinks fit, so however, that if the Chief Commissioner is of opinion that exceptional circumstances exist on account of which it would not be feasible to cancel the Collector's Order or to cause the possession of the evacuee property to be delivered, he shall take such steps for adequately rehabilitating the evacuee as he deems necessary.

6. *Exceptions, etc.*—(1) Save and except as provided in sub-section (2), nothing in section 5 shall apply to any evacuee property of an evacuee, situated within an urban area, if the evacuee left Tripura for a place in Pakistan, prior to the 1st day of January 1950.

(2) The provisions of section 5 shall apply to an evacuee property of an evacuee situated within an urban area held by the evacuee as a tenant-at-will or a thika tenant or a monthly tenant, if, and only if on the date of the application under sub-section (1) of section 5, such property is not in the possession of a person other than the evacuee, holding under a lease granted by or with the authority of the immediate landlord of the evacuee.

7. *Exemption of evacuee property from attachment, etc.*—(1) No evacuee property shall be liable to attachment, distraint or sale in execution of a decree or order of a Court, or any other authority, while a Collector's Order is in force in respect of such property.

(2) In computing the period of limitation applicable to any suit, appeal or application in respect of any evacuee property the time during which a Collector's Order remains in force in respect of such property shall be excluded.

8. *Expenses incurred by the Collector.*—Any expenses incurred by the Collector in the exercise or discharge of any powers, duties or functions under this Act or the rules made thereunder, in respect of any evacuee property shall be the first charge on the receipts derived from such property, and any such expenses may be recouped by the Collector out of such receipts.

9. *Maintenance of accounts and payments to the evacuee or his successor.*—(1) The Collector shall, in the prescribed manner, maintain an account of the receipts derived from and the payments made in respect of every evacuee property, while a Collector's Order is in force in respect of such property.

(2) Upon the cancellation of a Collector's Order under section 5 or upon a Collector's Order standing cancelled under sub-section (4) of section 17, the Collector shall pay to the evacuee in respect of whose evacuee property the Collector's Order was made or his successors in interest, as the case may be, the balance which remains after deducting the payments made in respect of such property from the receipts derived from such property.

10. *Delegation of powers by the Collector.*—The Collector may, by general or special order, delegate all or any of his powers, duties or functions under this Act or the rules made thereunder to such officer of the State Government as he thinks fit.

11. *Constitution of the Committee.*—(1) The Chief Commissioner shall, by notification in the Tripura Gazette, constitute an Evacuee Property Management Committee for Tripura.

(2) The Committee shall consist of a President and three other members.

(3) The President shall be an officer of the State Government appointed in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner from time to time, and the other members shall be appointed by the Chief Commissioner from among the members of the Minority Community.

(4) The Committee shall be body corporate by the name of the Evacuee Property Management Committee of Tripura and shall have perpetual succession and a common seal and shall by the said name sue and be sued.

12. *Resignation and removal of members and filling up of vacancies.*—(1) A member of the Committee, other than the President, may, by writing under his hand, delivered to the prescribed officer of the State Government, resign his office after giving one month's notice of his intention to resign.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may at any time remove any member of the Committee on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that he has been convicted of an offence which, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner involves moral turpitude;

(b) that he has applied to be adjudged or has been adjudged an insolvent;

(c) that he, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, is incompetent, or incapable of or unfit to perform the duties of his office on account of physical or mental infirmity;

(d) that he, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, has been mismanaging the properties of which the Committee has taken charge.

(3) In the event of vacancy occurring in the office of any member of the Committee, other than the President, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, the Chief Commissioner shall fill up the vacancy in the manner provided in sub-section (3) of section 11.

13. *Conduct of business of the Committee.*—The Committee may, with the approval of the Chief Commissioner, make regulations for conducting its business and may act notwithstanding any vacancy in the office of any member other than that of the President:

Provided that the quorum for a meeting of the Committee shall be two members, one of whom shall be the President.

14. *Officers of the Committee.*—(1) In the exercise or discharge of its powers, duties and functions, the Committee may be assisted by such number of officers (hereinafter referred to as Administrative Officers) as may be appointed by the

Committee with the approval of the Chief Commissioner and by such other staff as may be appointed by the Committee.

(2) An Administrative Officer shall, on appointment, furnish such security as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

15. *Allowances of President and members and remuneration of officers.*—(1) The members of the Committee shall not be entitled to any salary but may receive such allowances as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The remuneration of the Administrative Officers and of other staff shall be such as may be fixed by the Chief Commissioner.

16. *Expenses incurred by the Committee.*—(1) The salary and allowances of the President, the allowances of other members of the Committee, the remuneration of the Administrative Officers and other staff and such other expenses as may be incurred by the Committee in the exercise or discharge of any of its powers, duties and functions under this Act or the rules made thereunder in respect of any evacuee property, shall be defrayed out of levy at such rate, as may be prescribed, on the receipts derived from such property and shall, subject to the provisions of section 8, be a first charge on such receipts.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may from time to time make such advances to the Committee as may be necessary to enable it to function. All such advances shall be recoverable with interest at three per centum per annum from the receipts derived from the properties which may vest in the Committee and shall subject to sub-section (1) be a charge on every and all such properties and shall have priority over all other charges on every and all such properties.

17. *Management by the Committee.*—(1) The Committee may take charge of any evacuee property of an evacuee in the following cases:—

(a) where a report is received from the Collector under sub-section (2) of section 4, or

(b) where before the appointed day the evacuee makes a declaration before the prescribed authority of his intention not to return to Tripura, or

(c) where after the appointed day the evacuee has not returned to Tripura, whether there is or is not a declaration by the evacuee of his intention not to return or whether there is or is not an application to the Committee to take charge of his property.

(2) Before taking charge of an evacuee property, the Committee shall cause a public notice to be given in the prescribed manner calling for objections to the taking of charge of such property by the Committee to be filed before the Committee within a date specified in such notice.

(3) Where objections are filed under sub-section (2), the Committee shall summarily decide the objections after calling, if necessary, for a report from the Collector of the district in which the property or any part thereof is situated.

(4) If there are no such objections as aforesaid or if the Committee after proceeding in the manner aforesaid, rejects all such objections, the Committee shall pass an order directing that the charge of the property be taken by the Committee and thereupon such property shall vest in the Committee and any Collector's Order made in respect of such property shall stand cancelled.

(5) Where any evacuee property vests in the Committee under sub-section (4), the Committee shall, as soon as may be, give public notice of the fact in the prescribed manner.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this section, the Committee shall not take charge of any evacuee property if the evacuee being the sole owner or the entire body of co-sharer owners of such property, objects to the charge thereof being taken by the Committee and furnish evidence to the satisfaction of the Committee that adequate arrangements have been made for the management and proper utilization thereof.

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to establish his title in a competent Court.

18. *Power of evacuee to dispose of property.*—(1) An evacuee, whose property has vested in the Committee, may nevertheless at any time dispose of such property by sale, exchange, gift, mortgage (not being an usufructuary mortgage) or otherwise but not by way of lease.

(2) Upon such disposition as aforesaid, the evacuee shall intimate the Committee thereof and the Committee shall, as soon as may be, cause a public notice to be given in the prescribed manner.

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(3) A disposition as aforesaid shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 21, take effect on and from the date of the publication of the notice referred to in sub-section (2) and on and from that date the evacuee property shall cease to vest in the Committee and the Committee shall be absolved of all further responsibility in respect thereof.

19. *Power, rights and liabilities of the Committee.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, the Committee shall have all the rights, powers and liabilities of an owner in respect of any evacuee property of an evacuee vested in it.

(2) The Committee shall take such measures as may be necessary for the good management and protection of any evacuee property of an evacuee vested in it, for the assertion of title thereto and for obtaining possession thereof and may for such purposes do all acts and incur all expenses which are necessary or incidental.

(3) (i) The Committee shall maintain, in the prescribed form, accounts of all evacuee property vested in it, a separate account being maintained in respect of each evacuee or where the property of a body of co-sharer evacuees are managed jointly, in respect of each such body of co-sharer evacuees.

(ii) The Chief Commissioner shall cause such accounts to be reaudited at such intervals and by such person as may be prescribed. The cost of such audit shall be paid by the Committee according to the prescribed scale.

(iii) A copy of the audited accounts as aforesaid of the evacuee property shall be supplied to the evacuee or the body of co-sharer evacuees by the Committee on application and the audited accounts shall also be available in the prescribed manner for inspection by the evacuee or any co-sharer evacuee or any agent of the evacuee or a co-sharer evacuee authorised in writing.

(4) The Committee shall pay to an evacuee in such manner and at such intervals as may be prescribed, the receipts derived from his property vested in the Committee, after deducting therefrom all sums debitable to such receipts.

20. *Certain payments not to be valid discharge.*—No payment made, after publication of a notice under sub-section (5) of section 17, on account of any amount due to the evacuee in respect of his property vested in the Committee save and except to the Committee or some person appointed by the Committee, shall constitute a valid discharge of any liability in respect thereof.

21. *Restrictions on transfer by Committee.*—(1) Save and except as provided in sub-section (2), the Committee shall not be entitled to transfer any evacuee property vested in it, except with the written consent of the evacuee.

(2) The Committee may lease or let out any evacuee property vested in it or part thereof for a period, not exceeding three months in the case of evacuee property situated in an urban area and not exceeding twelve months in the case of other evacuee property, at any one time.

(3) A lease or letting out as aforesaid shall be binding on the evacuee and his successors in interest but only for the period for which the evacuee property is leased or let out.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, nothing in this section shall confer a right of occupancy on any person to whom any evacuee property is leased or let out by the Committee.

(5) If the person to whom any evacuee property is leased or let under sub-section (2) holds over after the expiry of the period of lease or letting out, such person shall be liable to be evicted without notice.

22. *Restoration of property to evacuee.*—(1) An evacuee may at any time after he returns to Tripura but not later than the appointed day apply in writing to the Committee for the restoration of any of his evacuee property of which the Committee has taken charge.

(2) As soon as may be after such application is received, the Committee shall cause a public notice to be given in the prescribed manner that such property shall be restored to the applicant if no objections to his title are received within a date specified in such notice.

(3) If no objections as aforesaid are received within the date specified in such notice, the Committee shall make an order that the evacuee property be restored to the applicant.

(4) If any objections as aforesaid are received within the date specified in such notice, the Committee shall summarily decide such objections after calling, if necessary, for a report from the Collector of the area in which the property or any part thereof is situated. If the Committee, after proceeding in the manner

aforesaid, rejects such objections the Committee shall make an order that the evacuee property be restored to the applicant.

(5) Upon an order under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) being made, the evacuee property shall cease to vest in the Committee and shall, subject to sub-section (3) of section 21, vest in the applicant and the Committee shall, subject to sub-section (6), be absolved of all further responsibility in respect of the evacuee property.

(6) The Committee shall, as soon as may be, given public notice in the prescribed manner of any order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4).

(7) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to establish his title in a competent Court.

23. Possession to be delivered by force, if necessary.—(1) If any evacuee property, the charge of which is taken by the Committee or in respect of which an order under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) of section 22 has been made, is found to be in the wrongful use or occupation of any person, the Collector shall, on application made to him by the Committee or the evacuee, as the case may be, cause the possession of such property to be delivered to the Committee or to the evacuee, as the case may be, and may use or cause to be used such force as may be necessary for the purpose.

(2) Any person in the wrongful use or occupation of such property shall, in addition to being proceeded against under sub-section (1), be liable to pay to the Committee or the evacuee, as the case may be, damages for such wrongful use or occupation.

24. Restoration of management of property to a certain class of returning evacuees.—(1) An evacuee who returns to Tripura after the appointed day but not later than the 31st day of December 1953, may apply in writing to the Committee for restoration of management of his evacuee property of which the Committee has taken charge.

(2) As soon as may be after such application is received, the Committee shall cause a public notice to be given in the prescribed manner that the management of such property shall be restored to the applicant if no objections to his title are received within a date specified in such notice.

(3) If no objections as aforesaid are received within the date specified in such notice, the Committee shall make an order that the management of the evacuee property be restored to the applicant.

(4) If any objections as aforesaid are received within the date specified in such notice, the Committee shall summarily decide such objections after calling, if necessary, for a report from the Collector of the district in which the property or any part thereof is situated. If the Committee, after proceeding in the manner aforesaid, rejects such objections, the Committee shall make an order that the management of the evacuee property be restored to the applicant.

(5) An order for restoration of management of an evacuee property under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) shall be made with as much expedition as possible and in any case within six months from the date of the application under sub-section (1).

(6) (a) Upon an order under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4) being made, the management of the evacuee property shall vest in the evacuee.

(b) Upon the vesting of the management of the evacuee property in him, the evacuee shall have all the rights, powers and liabilities of an owner in respect of the evacuee property, and the Committee shall subject to sub-section (7) be absolved of all further responsibility in respect of such property and sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 18, section 19, section 20 and section 21 shall cease to apply in respect of the evacuee property.

(7) The Committee shall, as soon as may be, give public notice in the prescribed manner of any order made under sub-section (3) or sub-section (4).

(8) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of any person to establish his title in a competent Court.

25. Delegation of powers, duties and function.—(1) Any of the powers, duties and functions of the Chief Commissioner under this Act or the rules made thereunder may be delegated by the Chief Commissioner to any officer subordinate to him.

(2) The Committee may delegate all or any of its powers, duties and functions under this Act or the rules made thereunder to an Administrative Officer to be performed or exercised within his jurisdiction.

26. Control of Administrative Officer.—(1) All Administrative Officers shall be under the supervision and control of the Committee and the Committee may, on its own motion or on application, review rescind or vary any order of an Administrative Officer.

(2) The Collector or such other officer as may be authorised by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf shall have powers to inspect the work of any Administrative Officer and the staff subordinate to him and examine any records, books of accounts or other documents maintained by the Administrative Officer.

27. President, members and officers to be public servants.—The President, other members of the Committee every Administrative officer and every other person duly appointed under this Act or the rules made thereunder shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860)

28. Sums payable under this Act recoverable as public demand.—All sums payable to the Collector or the State Government under this Act shall, without prejudice to any other mode of recovery, be recoverable as arrears of public demand.

29. Bar of jurisdiction.—Save and except as expressly provided in this Act, no order of the Chief Commissioner or of the Collector, or of the Committee or of an Administrative Officer, made or purported to be made under this Act or the rules made thereunder, shall be questioned in any Court.

30. Protection and indemnity.—(1) No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government or any servant of the State Government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder

(2) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Committee or any person for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of this Act or the rules made thereunder.

(3) No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government or any servant of the State Government for anything which, before the commencement of this Act, was in good faith done or intended to be done for the protection, preservation or management of any property of an evacuee.

31. This Act to over-ride other law.—The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything to the contrary in any other law.

32. Savings and validation.—Any allotment of an evacuee property made or purported to have been made before the commencement of this Act by any officer of the State Government which could have been validly made if this Act had been in force when such allotment was made or purported to have been made, shall if confirmed by the Collector in writing on or before the 15th day of June, 1951, be deemed to have been duly made under this Act.

33. Power to make rules.—(1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—

- (a) the manner in which the accounts referred to in sub-section (1) of section 9 shall be maintained;
- (b) the officer to whom the writing referred to in sub-section (1) of section 12 shall be delivered;
- (c) the rate of the levy referred to in sub-section (1) of section 16;
- (d) the manner in which a public notice shall be given under sub-section (2) or sub-section (5) of section 17, sub-section (2) of section 18, sub-section (2) or sub-section (6) of section 22, or sub-section (2) or sub-section (7) of section 24;
- (e) the form in which accounts referred to in clause (i) of sub-section (3) of section 19 shall be maintained, the intervals at which and the persons by whom such accounts shall be audited under clause (ii) of that sub-section and the scale referred to in that clause;
- (f) the manner in which audited accounts shall be available for inspection under clause (iii) of sub-section (3) of section 19;
- (g) the manner in which and the intervals at which payments under sub-section (4) of section 19 shall be made;
- (h) any other matter required to be prescribed under this Act.

[No. 101.R.C.]

E. HERD, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

INSURANCE

New Delhi, the 15th May 1951

S.R.O. 709.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (3) of section 64F of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government hereby nominates Mr. S. K. Majumdar C/o Fire & General Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta, as member of the Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India.

[No. 124-I.E.(2)/50-F.]

S.R.O. 710.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 64F of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government hereby nominates the following persons to the Executive Committee of the Life Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India; namely—

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| 1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs). | Under Clause (a) | Chairman. |
| 2. The Controller of Insurance, Department of Insurance. | | |
| 3. Mr. M. L. Tannan, The Cliff, Caumichael Road, Cumballa Hill, Bombay. | Under Clause (c) | Members. |
| 4. Mr. N. Datta, Secretary, Hindusthan Co-operative Insurance Society, Ltd., Calcutta. | Under Clause (d) | |
| 5. Mr. T. C. Kapur, Manager, Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society Ltd., Bombay. | | |
| 6. Mr. N. V. Nayudu, Manager, United India Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Madras. | | |
| 7. Mr. L. S. Vaidyanathan, Manager, Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. | | |
| 8. Mr. J. F. Ormiston, Manager, North British & Mercantile Insurance Co. Ltd., Calcutta. | | |

[No. 124-I.E.(2)/50-F.]

S.R.O. 711.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 64F of the Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938), the Central Government hereby nominates the following persons to the Executive Committee of the General Insurance Council of the Insurance Association of India, namely—

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| 1. The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs). | Under Clause (a) | Chairman. |
| 2. The Controller of Insurance, Department of Insurance. | | |
| 3. Mr. G. P. Kapadia, Hamam House, Hamam Street, Bombay. | Under Clause (c) | Members. |
| 4. Mr. B. K. Shah, General Manager, New India Assurance Co. Ltd., Bombay. | Under Clause (d) | |
| 5. Mr. C. M. Srinivasan, General Secretary, India Mutual General Insurance Society Ltd., Madras. | | |
| 6. Mr. D. W. Francis, Secretary, London & Lancashire Insurance Company Ltd., Calcutta. | | |
| 7. Mr. R. H. McLeod, Manager, The New Zealand Insurance Company Ltd., Calcutta. | | |
| 8. Mr. H. B. Scott, Manager, Royal Insurance Company Ltd., Calcutta. | | |

[No. 124-I.E.(2)/50-F.]

B. K. KAUL, Dy. Secy.

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MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 19th May 1951

S.R.O. 712.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) No. 16-Customs, dated the 1st March 1950, the Central Government hereby exempts the articles adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor vehicles, other than motor cycles and motor scooters, specified in items Nos. 75(9), 75(10), 75(11) and 75(12) of the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934), if the manufacture of the United Kingdom, from so much of the customs duty leviable under the said items as is indicated in the Schedule below:

Provided that the said articles are not also adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor cars including taxi-cabs.

SCHEDULE

<i>Item No.</i>	<i>Existing preferential rate</i>	<i>Reduced preferential rate</i>
75 (9)	57 per cent ad valorem.	52½ per cent ad valorem
75 (10)	87 per cent ad valorem.	82½ per cent ad valorem.
75 (11)	27 per cent ad valorem.	22½ per cent ad valorem.
75 (12)	27 per cent ad valorem.	22½ per cent ad valorem.

[No. 49.]

D. P. ANAND, Dy. Secy.

CENTRAL BOARD OF REVENUE

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 10th May 1951

S.R.O. 713.—In pursuance of the proviso to sub-section (1) of section 17, of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, (XI of 1922), the Central Board of Revenue hereby specifies the 31st day of October, 1951, as the date before which the person referred to in that sub-section may, if the first occasion on which he is assessable falls during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1952 give the necessary notice in writing to the Income-tax Officer for the purposes of the said proviso.

[No. 40.]

S. P. LAHIRI, Secy.

CUSTOMS

New Delhi, the 19th May 1951

S.R.O. 714.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 130 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), and in supersession of the notifications of the Government of Madras, No. 51, dated the 15th January 1910, and No. 119, dated the 23rd September 1921, the Central Board of Revenue hereby makes the following rules regarding (a) the transshipment of goods other than postal articles at the ports of Madras, Nagapattinam and Cochin under section 128 of the said Act, and (b) transshipment under rules 23 to 29 of the General Pass Rules issued by the

Chief Customs Authority under notifications dated the 18th March 1889 and 22nd September 1908, namely:—

1. No goods shall be transhipped unless—

(a) such goods are especially and distinctly manifested at the time of importation as for transhipment as required by section 128 or are distinctly entered in the cargo book of the vessel, and in the extract from the cargo book, or the export general manifest, as goods intended for transhipment under the provisions of Rules 4 and 22 of the General Pass Rules;

(b) the transhipment is effected within two months of the date of the arrival of the importing vessel or within such extended period not exceeding one month as the Chief Customs Officer or other officer duly authorised in this behalf may on sufficient cause being shown allow; and

(c) an order to "let tranship" has been obtained in writing on the tranship permit.

2. In Customs ports other than Madras, Nagapattinam and Cochin, transhipment of dutiable goods for removal to some other Customs ports shall be permitted only upon the execution by the applicant of a bond with security as required by the second part of section 128.

A similar bond should be executed by the applicant at the ports of Madras, Nagapattinam and Cochin in respect of dutiable goods transhipped thence to Pondicherry and Karikal. A continuing bond in the annexed form (Form A) may be taken from any person to cover all transhipments made under this rule from vessels under his agency.

3. Goods entered for transhipment shall be liable to the same examination as other import goods.

4. Applications for permission to tranship under section 128 shall, when the discharging and receiving ships are lying together in harbour, be made as for transhipment, and in case of landings pending the arrival of the receiving ship as for reshipment, in the form appended (Form C).

5. Applications of either kind shall be presented in duplicate to the Customs-Collector immediately on arrival of the vessel.

6. No transhipment shall take place from a vessel with dutiable cargo on board unless a Customs Officer is present. When the discharging and receiving ships are in harbour or the roads together, a Customs Officer will board the discharging ship, will prepare for each boat load a boat-note in the appended form in triplicate (Form B), will give the original of this to the Chief Officer of the ship to be used in clearing the ship's manifest and will send the duplicate and triplicate copies with the cargo. Another Customs Officer will meanwhile board the receiving ship taking with him the duplicate copy of the transhipment application (Form C) and will take delivery of the boat-notes. He will tally the goods as received on the duplicate copy of the application and take the Chief Officer's signature on the same in token of receipt and will then endorse the fact of receipt on the duplicate and triplicate boat-notes of which the duplicate copy will be sent to the Port Trust or the Landing or Shipping Fees Committee and the triplicate will be handed over to the Chief Officer of the receiving vessel to be produced with the export manifest.

7. Application for reshipment must be made 24 hours before arrival of the exporting ship.

8. On the grant of permission to reship, a Customs Officer will, unless the Customs Collector otherwise directs be detailed to accompany the goods on board; he will take with him a boat-note in duplicate which will be endorsed in token of receipt of the goods by an officer of the ship. One copy will be handed to the master for transmission to the agents in support of the entry in the export manifest, and the other will be returned to the Custom House.

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9. If the goods have been shipped at a Customs port the shipping bills relating to them received from the port of shipment must be sent on with the boat-notes and the duplicate of the export manifest to the port of destination.

The above rules shall come into force on the 1st July 1951.

FORM A

FORM OF CONTINUING BOND UNDER SECTION 128

Know all men by these presents that.....we
and now of.....
are held and firmly bound to the President of India in the sum of Rupees five thousand of lawful money current at to be paid to the President of India or to his successors and assigns, for which payment to be well and truly made we bind ourselves and each of us, our and each of our heirs, executors and administrators and every one of them jointly and severally firmly by these presents. Sealed with our seals and dated this day of one thousand nine hundred and

Whereas the abovementioned have applied to the Customs Collector at under the provisions of Section 128 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), for permission from time to time to tranship the goods particularised in their applications to be made to the aforesaid Collector from the ships or vessels lying in the port of to other ships or vessels lying in the said port of for the purpose of having such goods removed to the ports of without payment of the duty payable on such goods at the said port of and whereas the said Collector hath agreed to grant such permission upon the said together with one acceptable surety entering into the bond required to be taken under the rules framed under Section 130 of the Sea Customs Act and whereas the said and the above bounden as their surety have therefore agreed to enter into the abovementioned bond or obligation subject nevertheless to the conditions hereunder written. Now the condition of the abovementioned bond or obligation is such that if the above bounden shall well and truly and under the superintendence of an officer of Customs at cause all consignments of goods to be transhipped from the ships or vessels bringing such goods to other ships or vessels for removal to the ports of and shall also in the case of every consignment of goods so transhipped as aforesaid within 30 days of the date of clearance of the vessel on to which the consignment was transhipped satisfy the Customs Collector at that the goods have been landed at the said port of then the abovementioned bond or obligation shall be void and of no effect but otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, and sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed
in the presence of

Signed, and sealed and delivered
by the abovenamed
in the presence of

S. C. 16

S. C. 16

No. _____

Boat Note

For goods transhipped/reshipped
from the S. S.
to the S. S.

Date _____ 19 _____

Marks and numbers	Quantity and description of goods

(Signature of Preventive Officer,
(Signature of Ship's Officer)

FORM B

S. C. 16

No. _____

Boat Note

For goods transhipped/reshipped
from the S. S.
to the S. S.

Date _____ 19 _____

Marks and numbers	Quantity and description of goods

(Signature of Preventive Officer)
(Signature of Ship's Officer)

S. C. 16

No. _____

Boat Note

For goods transhipped/reshipped
from the S. S.
to the S. S.

Date _____ 19 _____

Marks and numbers	Quantity and description of goods

(Signature of Preventive Officer)
(Signature of Ship's Officer)

FORM C

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR PERMISSION TO TRANSHIP

Dated

To

The Customs Collector

Sir,

Be pleased to grant permission to tranship/re-ship from the
arrived from on the
undermentioned goods for exportation per to
without payment of duty (if any).

Marks and numbers of packages	Number and description of packages	Contents of packages	Remarks
----------------------------------	--	-------------------------	---------

Transshipment/re-shipment fee of Rs.

received.

Shroff.

Transshipment/re-shipment permitted, duty to be collected at
and this office informed thereof.

Customs Collector.

(REVERSE OF FORM C)

Preventive Officer Mr.

to board the exporting ship.

Preventive Officer Mr.

to board the importing ship.

Customs Collector.

Marks and numbers

Tally

Packages received on board.

Preventive Officer.

Ship's Officer.

[No. 50.]

D. P. ANAND, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 9th May 1951

S.R.O. 715.—In exercise of the power conferred by Clause 11, of the Sugar and Gur Control Order 1950, the Central Government hereby directs that any order made under clause 8, of that Order by the Central Government, a State Government or any other authority issuing to any producer or dealer or any class of producers or dealers such directions regarding the sale, price, disposal, delivery and distribution of sugar shall not apply to crystal sugar released by a general or special order of the Central Government from any vacuum pan sugar factory for sale in the free market.

[No. SV-101(1)/50-51.]

N. T. MONE, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 8th May 1951

S.R.O. 716.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), the Central Government is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by the said Section:—

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the *Bristles Grading and Marking Rules, 1950.*

(ii) They shall apply to bristles obtained from pigs, hogs and boars and produced in India.

2. *Grade designations.*—Grade designations to indicate the quality of bristles shall be as set out in column 1 of Schedules I to IX.

3. *Definition of quality.*—The quality indicated by the various grade designations shall be as set out against each designation in columns 2, 3 and 4 of Schedules I to IX.

4. *Grade designation marks.*—The grade designation mark shall consist of a label bearing the design set out in Schedule X specifying the grade designation and the colour of the labels shall be the colour of the bristles.

5. *Method of Marking.*—A grade designation Mark label shall be securely affixed to each case in a manner approved by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India. In addition to the grade designation, the following particulars shall be clearly marked on the label:—

(i) *Serial Number.*

(ii) *Type of bristles, i.e., Soft, Deshi (Semi-stiff-stiff) or extra Stiff.*

(iii) *Name of packing station and country of origin.*

(iv) *Date and place of packing.*

(v) *Nett weight.*

6. *Method of packing.*—(i) Bristles of the same grade designation shall be tied in bundles. Each bundle shall not be more than 2 inches in diameter.

(ii) Each case shall contain bristle bundles of the same grade designation.

(iii) The container for packing shall be a wooden case which shall be clean and dry or card-board carton and tin or aluminium cases for transit by air freight.

(iv) The wooden case and other containers shall be lined with waterproof paper and shall contain sufficient quantity of insecticide such as D.D.T. or naphthaline balls.

(v) The nett contents of each case shall be as under:—

Grades 6½" and over to 4½" ... 25 lb or 50 lb.

Grades 4½" and 2½" ... 25 lb or 50 lb.

Shorts or Riflings ... 50 lb or 100 lb.

(vi) Each case shall be securely strapped and sealed.

Explanation.—In this rule the expression "net contents" shall mean "the weight of the bristles without any wrapping or other additions other than ties of cotton, hemp or other light material".

SCHEDULE I

*Draft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as "Extra Stiff"
Bristles produced in India
(See Rules 2 & 3)*

Special characteristics

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Colour**	Length†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over	White	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibre, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5¼"	Ditto	5¼"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4¼"	Ditto	4¼"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3¼"	Ditto	3¼"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2¼"	Ditto	2¼"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2½"	

*Extra Stiff bristles are such bristles as are obtained from wild boars and are thicker and stiffer than "Doshi".

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed :—

- In grade 6½" & over to 4½" non-whites shall not exceed 3 %.
- In grade 4½" to 2½" non-whites shall not exceed 6½ %.
- In Shorts/Riflings non-whites shall not exceed 12½ %

†All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain :—

- Minimum of 85 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designation 6½" and over to 4",
- Minimum of 75 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- For grade 2½", a minimum of 75 per cent. of bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE II

*Draft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as "Extra Stiff"
Bristles produced in India*

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Grade designation		Special characteristics		General characteristics	
		Colour**	Length†		
		2	3		
6½"	.	Black	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail, hair or vegetable fibres, etc.	
6"	.	Ditto	6"		
5½"	.	Ditto	5½"		
5½"	.	Ditto	5½"		
5½"	.	Ditto	5½"		
5"	.	Ditto	5"		
4½"	.	Ditto	4½"		
4½"	.	Ditto	4½"		
4½"	.	Ditto	4½"		
4"	.	Ditto	4"		
3½"	.	Ditto	3½"		
3½"	.	Ditto	3½"		
3½"	.	Ditto	3½"		
3"	.	Ditto	3"		
2½"	.	Ditto	2½"		
2½"	.	Ditto	2½"		
2½"	.	Ditto	2½"		
Shorts or Riflings	.	Ditto	Less than 2½"		

*Extra Stiff bristles are such bristles as are obtained from wild boars and are thicker and stiffer than "Deshi".

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed :—

- In grades 6½" & over to 4½" non-blacks shall not exceed 3%.
- In grades 4½" to 2½" non-blacks shall not exceed 6½%.
- In Shorts/Riflings non-blacks shall not exceed 12½%.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain :—

- Minimum of 85 per cent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".
- Minimum of 75 per cent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- For grade 2½", a minimum of 75 per cent of the bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE III

*Draft grade designations and definition, of quality of Bristles known commercially as * Extra Stiff Bristles produced in India*

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Special characteristics

Grade designation		General characteristics	
1	Colour**	Length*†	4
6½" & over	Grey	6½" and over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2½"	

*Extra Stiff bristles are such bristles as are obtained from wild boars and are thicker and stiffer than "Deshi".

**All bristles which do not consist wholly of black or white bristles respectively shall be classed as "Grey". The 'Group' may also contain bristles of colours other than black and white.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain:—

- (i) Minimum of 85 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".
- (ii) Minimum of 75 per cent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- (iii) For grade 2½", a minimum of 75 per cent. of bristles of 2½" lengths, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE IV

Draft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as "Deshi" Bristles produced in India

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Colour**	Length†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over	White	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5¼"	Ditto	5¼"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4¼"	Ditto	4¼"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3¼"	Ditto	3¼"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2¼"	Ditto	2¼"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2½"	

*Deshi (semi-stiff-stiff) bristles are such bristles as not falling under Soft and Extra Stiff.

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed :—

- In grades 6½" & over to 4½", non-whites shall not exceed 3%.
- In grades 4½" to 2½" non-whites shall not exceed 1½%.
- In Shorts/Riflings, non-whites shall not exceed 12½%.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain :—

- Minimum of 85 percent of the specified grade designation Length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4",
- Minimum of 75 percent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- For grade, 2½", a minimum of 75 per cent of bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE V

*Designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially *Deshi
Bristles produced in India*

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Colour**	Length†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over	Black	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5¾"	Ditto	5¾"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5¼"	Ditto	5¼"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4¾"	Ditto	4¾"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4¼"	Ditto	4¼"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3¾"	Ditto	3¾"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3¼"	Ditto	3¼"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2¾"	Ditto	2¾"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2¼"	Ditto	2¼"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2¼"	

*Deshi (semi-stiff-stiff) bristles are such bristles as not falling under Soft and Extra Stiff.

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed:—

(a) In grades 6½" & over to 4½", non-blacks shall not exceed 3%.

(b) In grades 4¼" to 2¼", non-blacks shall not exceed 6%.

(c) In Shorts/Riflings, non-blacks shall not exceed 12½%.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain:—

(i) Minimum of 85 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".

(ii) Minimum of 75 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3¾" to 2½" and

(iii) For grade 2¼", a minimum of 75 per cent. of bristles of 2¼" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE VI

*Soft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as *Desha*
Bristles produced in India
(See Rules 2 & 3).

Grade designation	Special characteristics		General characteristics
	Colour **	Length †	
	1	2	3
6½" & over	Grey	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or bears and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5¾"	Ditto	5¾"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5¼"	Ditto	5¼"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4¾"	Ditto	4¾"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4¼"	Ditto	4¼"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3¾"	Ditto	3¾"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3¼"	Ditto	3¼"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2¾"	Ditto	2¾"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2¼"	Ditto	2¼"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2¼"	

*Desha (soft-stiff stuff) bristles are such bristles as not falling under Soft and Extra Stiff.

**All bristles which do not consist wholly of black or white bristles respectively, shall be classed as "Grey".

The 'Group' may also contain bristles of colours other than black and white.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain:—

(i) Minimum of 85 percent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".

(ii) Minimum of 75 percent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3¾" to 2¼", and

(iii) For grade 2¼", a minimum of 75 per cent of bristles of 2¼" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

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SCHEDULE VII

Draft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as "Soft Bristles" produced in India.

(See Rules 2 & 3).

Grade designation	Special characteristics.		General characteristics
	Colour**	Length†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over	White	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2½"	

*Soft bristles are such bristles as are soft and thinner than "Deshi".

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed :—

- In grades 6½" & over to 4½" non-whites shall not exceed 3 %.
- In grades 4½" to 2½", non-whites shall not exceed 6½ %.
- In Shorts/Riflings, non-whites shall not exceed 12½ %.

†All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain :—

- Minimum of 85 percent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".
- Minimum of 75 percent of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- For grade 2½", a minimum of 75 percent of bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE VIII

*Draft grade designation and definitions of quality of Bristles known commercially as *Soft Bristles produced in India*

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Grade designation	Special characteristics.		General characteristics.
	Colour**	Length†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over	Black	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs, or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust, dirt, or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6"	Ditto	6"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5½"	Ditto	5½"	
5"	Ditto	5"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4½"	Ditto	4½"	
4"	Ditto	4"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3½"	Ditto	3½"	
3"	Ditto	3"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
2½"	Ditto	2½"	
Shorts or Riflings	Ditto	Less than 2½"	

*Soft bristles are such bristles as are soft and thinner than 'Deahi'.

**The following colour tolerances shall be allowed :—

- In grades 6½" & over to 4½", non-blacks shall not exceed 3%
- In grades 4½" to 2½" non-blacks shall not exceed 6½%.
- In Shorts/Riflings, non-blacks shall not exceed 12½%.

† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain :—

- Minimum of 83 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".
- Minimum of 75 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 3½" to 2½", and
- For grade 2½", a minimum of 75 per cent. of bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Riflings.

SCHEDULE IX

*Draft grade designations and definition of quality of Bristles known commercially as *Soft Bristles produced in India*

(See Rules 2 & 3)

Grade designation	Special characteristics.		General characteristics
	Colour**	Length.†	
1	2	3	4
6½" & over . . .	Grey . . .	6½" & over	The bristles shall be the natural product obtained from pigs, hogs or boars and shall be thoroughly washed, clean and dry in their natural colour and free from all foreign matter such as dust dirt, ox or horse tail hair or vegetable fibres, etc.
6" . . .	Ditto . . .	6"	
5½" . . .	Ditto . . .	5½"	
5½" . . .	Ditto . . .	5½"	
5½" . . .	Ditto . . .	5½"	
5" . . .	Ditto . . .	5"	
4½" . . .	Ditto . . .	4½"	
4½" . . .	Ditto . . .	4½"	
4½" . . .	Ditto . . .	4½"	
4" . . .	Ditto . . .	4"	
3½" . . .	Ditto . . .	3½"	
3½" . . .	Ditto . . .	3½"	
3½" . . .	Ditto . . .	3½"	
3" . . .	Ditto . . .	3"	
2½" . . .	Ditto . . .	2½"	
2½" . . .	Ditto . . .	2½"	
2½" . . .	Ditto . . .	2½"	
Shorts or Rifings . . .	Ditto . . .	Less than 2½"	

*Soft bristles are such bristles as are soft and thinner than "Desli".

**All bristles which do not consist wholly of black or white bristles respectively shall be classed as "Grey". The 'Group' may also contain bristles of colours other than black and white.

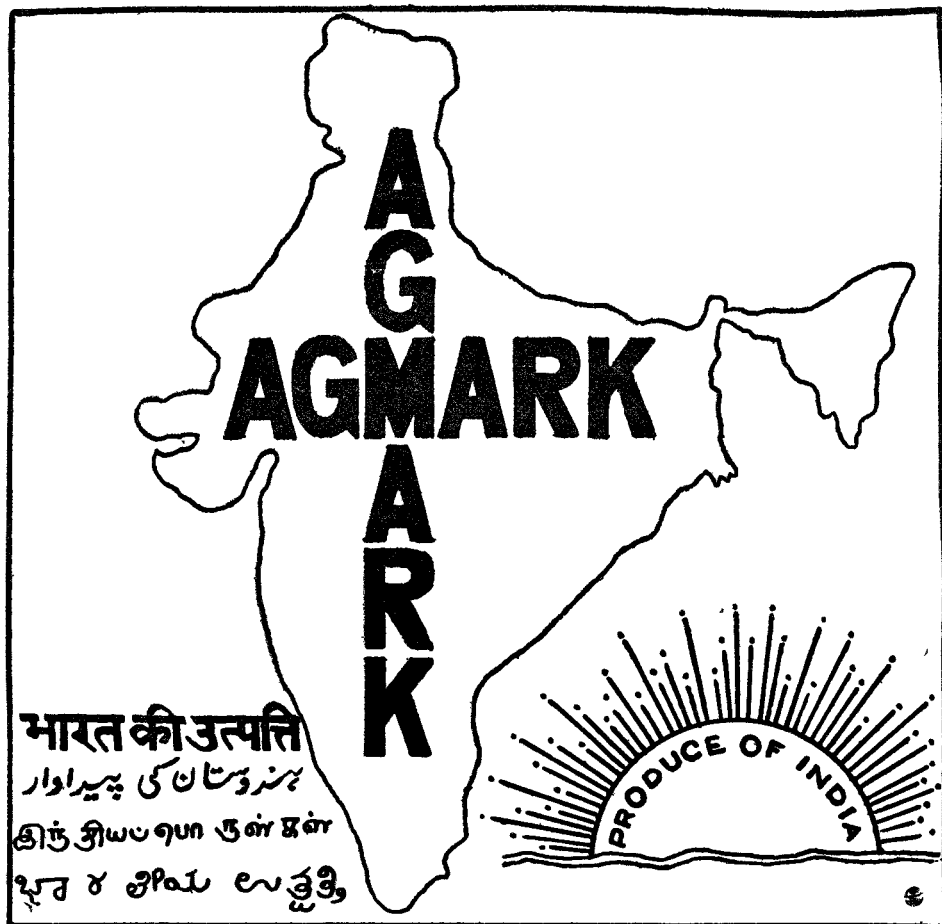
† All bristles shall be "solid dressed" which term shall mean such dressing as to contain:—

- (i) Minimum of 85 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops") the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 6½" and over to 4".
- (ii) Minimum of 75 per cent. of the specified grade designation length (called "tops"), the balance being made up of the next two lower grade lengths, in the case of grade designations 5½" to 2½", and
- (iii) For grade 2½" a minimum of 75 per cent. of bristles of 2½" length, the balance being made up of Shorts or Rifings.

SCHEDULE X

Grade designation mark for Bristles

See Rule. 4.



[No. F.4-5/50-Marketing.]

New Delhi, the 10th May 1951

S.R.O. 717.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937), the Central Government hereby declares that the provisions of the said Act shall apply to ("Rosin and Turpentine").

[No. F.4-3/51-Dte.II (M).]

A. G. MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th May 1951

S.R.O. 718.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (i) of section 4 of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee Act (IX of 1946), the Oil Technologists Associations, Kanpur have renominated Mr K. P. Bhargava, B.Sc., Dip. Tech., as member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee with effect from 1st April 1951.

[No. F.5-15/51-Com.]

S.R.O. 719.—In pursuance of the provisions of the sub-section (G) of section (4) of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act (IX of 1946), the U.P. Government have nominated Sardar Iqbal Singh as a member of the Indian Central Oilseeds Committee *vice* late Chowdhry Mukhtar Singh to represent growers interest on the Committee.

[No. F.5-15/51-Com-I.]

S. K. GHOSE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

S.R.O. 720.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950 (LXX of 1950), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, No. S.R.O. 577, dated the 19th April, 1951, the Central Government hereby fixes the following Schedule of maximum prices for certain varieties of caustic soda.

SCHEDULE

Variety of Caustic Soda	Maximum price in certain specified localities	Maximum price that may be charged by a distributor	Maximum price that may be charged by a wholesale dealer	Maximum price that may be charged by a retail dealer
1	2	3	4	5
1. Caustic Soda (Solid) 98/99% 1 cwt drums (Imported from U. K.)	BOMBAY—Rs. 40-6-0 per cwt. F. O. R. CALCUTTA—Rs. 40-2-0 per cwt. F. O. R. MADRAS—Rs. 40-4-0 per cwt. F. O. R.	The price specified in column 2 PLUS— (a) actual railway freight by goods train from any of the localities specified in column 2 to the place of destination, and (b) handling charges not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 3 PLUS a margin not exceeding annas eight per cwt.	The price specified in column 4 PLUS a margin not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per cwt.
2. Caustic Soda (Solid) 99/100% 661-lb drums (imported from U. K.)	BOMBAY—Rs. 40-2-0 per cwt. F. O. R. CALCUTTA—Rs. 39-14-0 per cwt. F. O. R. MADRAS—Rs. 40-0-0 per cwt. F. O. R.	Do.	Do.	Do.
3. Caustic Soda (Solid) 98/99% 661-lb drums (imported from U. K.)	BOMBAY—Rs. 37-10-0 per cwt. F. O. R. CALCUTTA—Rs. 37-6-0 per cwt. F. O. R. MADRAS—Rs. 37-8-0 per cwt. F. O. R.	Do.	Do.	Do.

[No. PC-7(8)/50.]

S. K. DATTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH*New Delhi, the 1st May 1951*

S.R.O. 721.—It is hereby notified for general information that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 10, and section 15 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947), the Indian Nursing Council has declared that the following qualification shall be a recognised qualification for the purpose of the said Act:—

B.Sc. degree in Nursing granted by the University of Madras in general nursing and midwifery.

[No. F.2-7/51-MI.]

S. DEVANATH, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION**ARCHÆOLOGY***New Delhi, the 10th May 1951*

S.R.O. 722.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Central Government is pleased to confirm its notification in the Ministry of Education No. D.250/51-A.2 dated the 12th February 1951 declaring the ancient monument (Saivite temple at Bhojpur, District Raisen, Bhopal), described in the annexed Schedule to be protected within the meaning of the said Act.

[No. D.250/51-A.2.]

BINA CHATTERJEE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF REHABILITATION*New Delhi, the 26th April 1951*

S.R.O. 723.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendment shall be made in the Permit System Rules, 1949, namely:—

To sub-rule (iv) of rule 5 of the said Rules, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

Provided that in the Presidency towns of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras the powers conferred by this sub-rule may be exercised by the Commissioner of Police or a Deputy Commissioner of Police.

[No. III/PMT(X-125)/50-N(7).]

New Delhi, the 3rd May 1951

S.R.O. 724.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXXIII of 1949), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Permit System Rules, 1949, namely:—

(i) In forms A, B and C, after column 5(b), the following additional column shall be inserted, namely:—

“(c) Whether you are or have previously been a member of the Armed Forces of Pakistan or a Civilian Government servant in any department connected directly with the Defence Services of Pakistan.”

[No. III/PMT(X-1)/51-N(8).]

V. D. DANTYAGI, Joint Secy.

MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT**PORTS***New Delhi, the 10th May 1951*

S.R.O. 725.—In pursuance of clause (h) of sub-section (1) of section 8 of the Madras Port Trust Act, 1905 (Madras Act II of 1905), Shri S. Guruswami is appointed by the Central Government as a trustee on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Madras for a period of two years with effect from the 10th May 1951 as a representative of Labour.

[No. 13-P.I(15)/51.]

T. S. PARASURAMAN, Dy. Secy.

MERCHANT SHIPPING*New Delhi, the 11th May 1951*

S.R.O. 726.—*Corrigendum:*—In the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Transport No. 104-M.A.(3)/51, dated the 9th April 1951—

For the words "Aberdeen-Robert Gordon's College, School Hill, Aberdeen" read "Aberdovey-Outward Bound Sea School, Aberdovey".

[No. 104-M.A.(3)/51.]

H. C. SARIN, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS**(Railway Board)***New Delhi, the 11th May 1951*

S.R.O. 727.—Whereas in the notification of the late Railway Department (Railway Board) No. 1078-T, dated the 9th March 1929, general rules were made for all railways in the territory then known as British India administered by the Government and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods:

And whereas the said rules were adopted by the Companies administering the railways specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, with the sanction of the Railway Board conveyed in the notification specified in the corresponding entries of the second column thereof:

And whereas in the Railway Board's notification No. 1121-TG, dated 19th December, 1950 published in the Gazette of India, Part II, Section 3, dated 23rd December 1950 certain amendments were made in the said rules.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and by the notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 801, dated the 24th March 1905 the Railway Board hereby sanctions the making of the said amendments in the said rules as adopted by the said Companies.

SCHEDULE

<i>Railways</i>	<i>Notifications</i>
(1) Madras Port Trust Railway.	No. 1078-T., dated 26th June, 1929.
(2) Barsi Light Railway.	No. 1078-T., dated 21st August 1929.

[No. 1121-TG.]

RANJIT SINGH, Joint Director.

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

New Delhi, the 14th March 1951

S.R.O. 728.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution, the President hereby makes the following rules for recruitment to the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I:—

RULES

PART I

Methods of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, Recruitment Rules, 1951.

2. For the purposes of these Rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India;
- (b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;
- (c) "the Service" means the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I;
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India;
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

- (i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.
- (ii) By promotion in accordance with Part III of these Rules.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART II

Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointment to more than one Service the following provisions shall apply:—

- (i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services for which he/she is eligible. If

he/she wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service, he/she shall state in his/her application form which Services he/she wishes to compete for and the order of his/her preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

- (ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. (i) A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

(ii) *If a candidate is in permanent or temporary Government service he/she shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his/her Department who shall forward his/her application to the Commission, unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(iii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his/her application direct to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

(iv) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

- (a) a citizen of India, or
- (b) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (c) a subject of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French Possession in India,

and, if he/she comes under category (b) or (c), must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India. A candidate, in whose case such a certificate is necessary, may however, be admitted to the examination on his/her furnishing proof that he/she has applied for the certificate; and he/she may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him/her by the Government.

NOTE.—Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have been ordinarily

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Applications for Posts (Central Services)/(Railway Services) Rules [published with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board) Notification No. 189/43/Ests./No. E-34 R.R.I., dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935 as amended from time to time] and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

resident in India since then are eligible for appointment to services and posts under the Government of India without certificates of eligibility *qua* citizens of India. Persons who so migrated on or after the 19th July 1948 are non-citizens and must secure certificates of eligibility for appointment to Union Services, unless they had migrated before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed or had entered the Union Services without certificates of eligibility under the old instructions in which case certificates of eligibility will not be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 26 years on the 1st August 1951. Candidates already in service in the Posts and Telegraphs Department who are over the age of 26 and under the age of 31 years on 1st August 1951, may, however, be admitted to the examination provided they *either* hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs or hold any of the following categories of temporary posts in the P. & T. Department (1) Repeater Station Assistants, (2) Foremen and Assistant Foremen, Telegraph Workshops, (3) Temporary Assistant Engineers, Workshops, and have been in continuous service in these posts for a period of not less than 2 years on the 1st August 1951 and are recommended by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

NOTE 1.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

NOTE 2.—The maximum age limit will also be relaxable in case of candidates who took part in the National Movements (*vide* Appendix VI).

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his/her character is such as to make him/her suitable for appointment to the Service and that he/she is in all respects suitable for appointment to the Service.

13. A candidate must have—

- (i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or possess any other educational qualifications recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these Sections, *vide* Appendix I; or
- (ii) obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or
- (iii) passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or
- (iv) passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or
- (v) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

- (vi) obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate, who, though he/she has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his/her admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate and in that order so many candidates up to the number of vacancies announced under rule 8 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these Rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of the scheduled caste community shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the scheduled caste community, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in those services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of two years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable, on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

(f) Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for probationers in the Telegraph Engineering Service, Class I, will be found in Appendix V.

PART III

Recruitment by promotion

21. Recruitment by promotion shall be made by selection from among the Assistant Engineers of the Telegraph Engineering and Wireless Service (Class II) after consultation with the Commission, and the officer selected will be appointed by Government. No officer shall have any claim to such promotion as of right.

22. If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this Part of these Rules.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF EXAMINATIONS RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) AS EXEMPTING FROM SECTIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION.
[Vide RULE 13(i)].

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—The Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours) in Engineering.

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926], B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester)—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1935 in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I), in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards).

B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

B.Sc. Degree in Mining Engineering (Hons. or Ordinary).

Sheffield.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.)Degree in Honours.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Melbourne.—B.C.E., B.Mech.E., or B.E.E.

New Zealand.—B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Adelaide.—B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Queensland.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Western Australia.—B.E.

Cape Town.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Withwaterstand.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

Bombay.—B.E. Examination.

Madras.—B.E. Examination.

Benares Hindu University—

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining). B.Sc. (Met.).

Patna.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Rangoon.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

Annamalal.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (from 29-1-50 onwards).

Rajputana.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee.—Degree in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Poona.—B.E. Degree.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury: Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

City and Guilds, London, Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice Parts I and II (Examination No. 52) if taken on or before 24-11-49; Faraday House, London, Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

MacLagan Engineering College—

"A" class Diploma in the first Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per

cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

'A' class Diploma in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering for candidates who qualified before 1935.

Bengal Engineering College—

Associateship in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

(1) Engineering Degree.

(2) Special Degree Examination.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee—

Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course [upto April 1950].

Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, upto 1945.

Diploma in Mining Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad, from 1926 onwards.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot.—Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering, Kirkee—

(1) Young Officers' R.I.E. course in Civil Engineering.

(2) Young Officers' I.E.M.E. course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

LIST OF DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OF AMERICAN ENGINEERING INSTITUTIONS THE CURRICULA OF WHICH HAVE BEEN ACCREDITED BY THE ENGINEERS' COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT, NEW YORK, AND WHICH ARE RECOGNISED BY THE INSTITUTION OF ENGINEERS (INDIA) FOR EXEMPTION FROM SECTIONS A AND B OF THEIR ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP EXAMINATION. THE DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES SHOULD HAVE ACTUALLY BEEN TAKEN AFTER A FULL COURSE OF STUDIES FOR NOT LESS THAN THREE YEARS IN SUCH INSTITUTIONS, ANY PERIOD OF EXEMPTION GRANTED BY THE INSTITUTIONS BEING INCLUDED IN RECKONING THESE THREE YEARS.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), mechanical, industrial (c) and aeronautical options (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and Geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

- Arkansas, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.*—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).
- Brown University.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Bucknell University.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- California Institute of Technology.*—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.
- California, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.
- Carnegie Institute of Technology.*—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).
- Case Institute of Technology.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.
- Catholic University of America.*—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Cincinnati, University of.*—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil, electrical (c), mechanical (c).
- Citadel, The.*—Civil.
- Clarkson College of Technology.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Clemson Agricultural College.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Colorado School of Mines.*—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.
- Colorado State College.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Colorado, University of.*—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).
- Columbia University.*—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).
- Connecticut, University of.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Cooper Union School of Engineering.*—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).
- Cornell University.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.
- Dartmouth College.*—Civil.
- Delaware, University of.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Denver, University of.*—Electrical.
- Detroit, University of.*—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).
- Drexel Institute of Technology.*—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).
- Duke University.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Florida, University of.*—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.
- George Washington University.*—Civil, electrical, mechanical.
- Georgia School of Technology.*—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including Co-operative curriculum) (c-r), electrical (c-r), civil (c-r), mechanical (c-r).
- Harvard University (d).*—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f), mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic chemical, civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical, mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (a) (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota, Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (f).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c-f).

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of

Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armaur Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

LIST OF ACCREDITED CURRICULA OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTE TYPE

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.).—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute.—(Washington, D. C.).—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

LIST OF UNIVERSITY DEGREES WHICH WILL BE RECOGNISED FOR ADMISSION TO THE EXAMINATION [*vide* RULE 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

STANDARD AND SYLLABUS OF THE EXAMINATION (*vide* RULE 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

(a) *Compulsory*—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precise Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Applied Mathematics	200
(4) Electrical Engineering	200
(5) <i>Viva voce</i>	300

(b) *Optional*—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Electrical Communication Engineering ...	100
(2) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures) ...	100
(3) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism) ...	100
(4) Surveying ...	100
(5) Prime Movers ..	100

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he/she has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he/she obtains at least:

- (1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and
- (2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are especially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social

qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

APPENDIX VI

DETAILS FOR THE GRANT OF AGE CONCESSION TO PERSONS
WHO TOOK PART IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the National

Movements and must (a) *either* (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Service for which the examination is being held in 1951 on account of his/her political activities, *or* (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and (b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination, have been within the normal age limits prescribed therefor.

NOTE.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination, if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the National Movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/She will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after the 31st December 1951.

3. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit always with his/her application a certificate from a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the National Movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Application Form.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State/where he/she ordinarily resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

[No. STA-97-1/50.]

New Delhi, the 9th May 1951

S.R.O. 729.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932, namely:—

In the table annexed to sub rule 2 of rule 452-A of the said Rules for the heading in column 3, "In Madras, Delhi, Kanpur, Ahmedabad and Amritsar" the heading "In other exchanges" shall be substituted.

[No. R-3-127/49-Pt.]

S.R.O. 730.—In pursuance of the powers conferred by rule 452-A of the Indian Telegraph Rules, 1932, the Central Government hereby directs that the "Own Your Telephone" Scheme shall be introduced in the exchanges at Nagpur, Hyderabad (Deccan), Surat, Rajkot, Meerut, Bhatinda, Indore and Dhubri, for all new telephone connections except those for the diplomatic corps, public institutions, persons of the medical profession, public men, deserving refugees and others for whom special reservation may be made by the Director General. The scheme shall apply to the existing subscribers and subscribers of the excepted categories only at their option.

[No. R-3-127/49-Pt.]

New Delhi, the 10th May 1951

S.R.O. 731.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Central Government hereby directs that the following further amendments shall be made in the Indian Wireless Telegraph Rules, 1949; namely:—

1. In clause (b) of rule 2, for the words "any other part of the British Commonwealth or Empire" the words "any part of the Commonwealth" shall be substituted.

2. For the existing rule 4 the following rule shall be substituted:—

"4. **Right to work Transmitting Apparatus.**—Except with the general or special permission in writing of the Telegraph Authority or as provided in the Convention or these Rules, no licensee shall employ anyone, to work the transmitting apparatus of a wireless telegraph licensed under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885, who is not an Indian citizen or a citizen of the Commonwealth domiciled in India or who does not hold a certificate of competency of the class specified in the license."

[No. T-2/349/50.]

S.R.O. 732.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (XVII of 1933), the Central Government hereby empowers the officers of the Posts and Telegraphs Department mentioned in the Annexure hereto to search any building, vessel or place in which he has reason to believe that any wireless telegraphy apparatus in respect of which an offence punishable under section 6 of the said Act, is kept or concealed.

[No. T-2/153/50-Part-II.]

K. V. VENKATACHALAM, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION & SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 8th May 1951

S.R.O. 733.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act 1934 (XXX of 1934), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Petroleum Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(a) Rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after the sub-rule as so renumbered the following sub rule shall be added, namely:—

"(2) They extend to the whole of India except Part B States."

(b) After rule 2 the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"2A. **Special provision for merged territories.**—If the Chief Inspector considers it necessary or expedient so to do for avoiding any hardship or anomaly or removing any difficulty that may arise as a result of the extension of these rules to merged territories the Chief Inspector may, by general or special order, permit any licence to be granted or anything to be done which is not in conformity with these rules but which was permitted to be granted or done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these rules in such merged territory

Provided that no order so made shall have effect after the 31st day of December 1952."

(c) In rule 3, after the definition of the term "Installation" in clause (h), the following definition shall be inserted, namely:—

(hh) 'merged territories' has the meaning assigned to it in the General Clauses Act, 1897."

(d) to sub-rule (2) of rule 115, the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

"Provided that in the case of a merged territory every licence in force on the 8th May 1951 shall continue to remain in force till the 31st day of December 1951."

[No. M-104(1).]

S.R.O. 734.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendment shall be made in the Gas Cylinders Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Rules—

Rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after the sub-rule as so renumbered the following sub-rule (2) shall be added, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except Part B States.”

[No. M-104(2).]

S.R.O. 735.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), as applied to the storage and transport of cinematograph films having (nitrocellulose base by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power, No. MII-104(3) dated the 24th January 1951, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Cinematograph Film Rules, 1948, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(a) Rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after the sub-rule as so renumbered, the following sub-rule (2) shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except Part B States”.

(b) after rule 2, the following rule 2A shall be inserted, namely:—

“2A. *Special provision for merged territories.*—If the Chief Inspector considers it necessary or expedient so to do for avoiding any hardship or anomaly, or removing any difficulty that may arise as a result of the extension of these rule to merged territories the Chief Inspector may, by general or special order, permit any licence to be granted or anything to be done which is not in conformity with these rules but which was permitted to be granted or done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these rules in such merged territory.

Provided that no order so made shall have effect after the 31st day of December 1952.”

(c) in rule 3, after the definition of the term “Inspector” in clause (i) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

“(ii) ‘merged territories’ has the meaning assigned to it in the General Clauses Act 1897.”

(d) after sub-rule (ii) of rule 33, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that in the case of a merged territory every licence in force on the 8th May 1951 shall continue to remain in force till the 31st December 1951.”

[No. M.104(3).]

S.R.O. 736.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Explosives Rules, 1940, the same having been previously published as required by Section 18 of the said Act, namely:—

In the said Rules—

(a) for sub-rule (2) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except Part B States.”

(b) For rule 2A, the following rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“2A. *Special provision for merged territories.*—If the Chief Inspector considers it necessary or expedient so to do for avoiding any hardship or anomaly, or removing any difficulty that may arise as a result of the extension of these Rules to merged territories the Chief Inspector may, by general or special order, permit any

licence to be granted or anything to be done which is not in conformity with these rules but which was permitted to be granted or done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these Rules in any such merged territory.

Provided that no order so made shall have effect after the 31st day of March 1952."

(c) In rule 3, for the definitions of the terms 'Merged State' and 'New Province' the following definition shall be substituted, namely:—

"merged territories" with its grammatical variations has the meaning assigned to it in the General Clauses Act, 1897, (X of 1897).

(d) in the second proviso to sub-rule (2) of rule 85, for the words 'Merged State' or "New Province" the words "merged territory" shall be substituted.

[No. M-104(5).]

New Delhi, the 10th May 1951

S.R.O. 737.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Cinematograph Film Rules, 1948, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4, and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), is published as required by sub-section (2) of section 29 of the said Act for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th June 1951. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment.

After the second proviso to rule 18, after item (ii) the following word and item shall be added, namely:—

"or

(iii) within the limits of any air port, while in transit, under such conditions as the Director General of Civil Aviation may specify."

[No. M-108.].

New Delhi, the 11th May 1951

S.R.O. 738.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 and sub-section (1) of section 29 of the Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934), as applied to the carbide of calcium by the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Works, Mines and Power No. M-II 104(4), dated the 24th January 1951, the Central Government hereby directs that the following amendments shall be made in the Carbide of Calcium Rules, 1937, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section namely:—

In the said Rules—

(a) For sub-rule (2) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) They shall apply to the whole of India, except Part B States."

(b) after rule 2, the following rule 2A shall be inserted, namely:—

"2A. *Special provision for merged territories.*—If the Chief Inspector considers it necessary or expedient so to do for avoiding any hardship or anomaly, or removing any difficulty that may arise as a result of the extension of these rules to merged territories the Chief Inspector may, by general or special order, permit any licence to be granted or anything to be done which is not in conformity, with these rules but which was permitted to be granted or done by or under any rule in force immediately before the coming into force of these rules in such merged territory.

Provided that no order so made have effect after the 31st day of December 1952";

(c) in rule 3, after the definition of the term "Inspector", in clause (g) the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(gg) 'merged territories' has the meaning assigned to it in the General Clauses Act, 1897."

(d) after sub-rule (2) of rule 39, the following proviso shall be inserted, namely:—

“Provided that in the case of a merged territory every licence in force on the 11th May 1951, shall continue to remain in force till the 31st December 1951”.

[No. M-104(4).]

New Delhi, the 14th May 1951

S.R.O. 739.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Rules, 1939, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 12 of the Coal Mines Safety (Stowing) Act, 1939 (XIX of 1939), is published, as required by sub-section (1) of the said section, for information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 25th May 1951.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government.

Draft Amendment

Rule 1.—In sub-rule (2) of rule 1 of the said Rules for the words “British India except Assam and the Punjab” the words “the whole of India except the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Assam and the Punjab” shall be substituted.

[No. M-19(1).]

N. P. DUBE, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 15th May 1951

S.R.O. 740.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 24 of the said Act, the Central Government proposes to rescind the Central Provinces Payment of Wages (Non-Federal Railways) Rules, 1939, and the Berar Payment of Wages (Non-Federal Railways) Rules, 1939.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the proposed rescission before the 20th August 1951 will be considered by the Central Government.

[No. Fac-49(7).]

S.R.O. 741.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 24 of the said Act, the Central Government proposes to rescind the Payment of Wages (Railways) Rules, 1937.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received in respect of the proposed rescission before the 20th August 1951 will be considered by the Central Government

[No. Fac-49(7)A.]

S.R.O. 742.—The following draft of a further amendment to the Payment of Wages (Federal Railways) Rules, 1938, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 26 read with section 24 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), is published as required by sub-section (5) of section 26 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August 1951.

2 Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendment

1. Throughout the rules, for the words “Federal Railways” or “Federal Railway”, the words “railways” and “railway”, respectively, shall be substituted.

2. After sub-rule (1) of rule 1, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(1A) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

[No. Fac-49(7)B.].

S.R.O. 743.—The following draft of an amendment to the payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), is published as required by sub-section (5) of section 26 of the said Act for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendment

Rule 1 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

[No. Fac-21(122).]

S.R.O. 744.—The following draft of an amendment to the Employment of Children (Federal Railways) Rules, 1940, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendment

In the said Rules:—

(1) In rules 1, 3 and 4, the word “Federal” shall be omitted.

(2) Rule 1 shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

(3) In rule 4, for the word ‘British India’ the word ‘India’ shall be substituted.

[No. Fac-21(122)A.]

S.R.O. 745.—The following draft of an amendment to the Employment of Children (Major Ports) Rules, 1940, which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), is published as required by sub-section (1) of the said section for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 20th August 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the said draft before the date specified will be considered by the Central Government:—

Draft Amendment

Rule 1 of the said Rules shall be re-numbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule and after sub-rule (1) as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be inserted, namely:—

“(2) They extend to the whole of India except the State of Jammu and Kashmir.”

[No. Fac-21(122)B.]

ORDERS

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

S.R.O. 746.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the Co-operative Assurance Company Limited and its workmen at the Head Office of the Company at Amritsar, in respect, so far as the Central Government is aware, of the matters specified in the Schedule hereto annexed;

And whereas the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to refer the said dispute for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE

1. Revision of scales of pay and allowances
2. Bonus.
3. Provident fund.
4. Holidays and leave rules.
5. Hours of work.
6. Alleged victimisation and discharge of workmen (Specific cases to be cited by the workmen).

N.B.—This list is not intended to be exhaustive.

[No. LR-90(90).]

New Delhi, the 15th May 1951

S.R.O. 747.—Whereas an industrial dispute has arisen between the Tata's Collieries Labour Association and the management of the Digwadih Colliery, namely Messrs. Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited, in respect of the discharge from service of the two workmen, Messrs. I. D. Ojha Munshi, acting Belt Supervisor and K. Gosain, Miners' Sirdar;

And, whereas, the Central Government considers it desirable to refer the dispute for adjudication;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Central Government is pleased to refer the said dispute for adjudication to the Central Government Industrial Tribunal at Dhanbad, constituted under section 7 of the said Act.

[No. LR-2(340).]

S. NEELAKANTAM, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 11th May 1951

S.R.O. 748.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946), read with sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund (Bihar and Madras) Rules, 1948, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Labour No. LMW-5(8)/46-II, dated the 8th/9th January 1948, as amended from time to time, the Central Government hereby constitutes the Advisory Committee for the State of Bihar consisting of the following members, namely:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) Shri R.S. Misra, Welfare Commissioner, <i>Chairman.</i> | |
| (2) Shri V.C. Misra, Mica Controller, Bihar. | |
| (3) Shri R.S. Pandey, Commissioner of Labour, Bihar. | |
| (4) Shri Sukhlal Singh, Member, Bihar Legislature. | |
| (5) Shri R.G. Agarwala. | } To represent the mica mineworkers of Bihar. |
| (6) Shri Bandhanram Bhadani. | |
| (7) Shri Rameshwar Pandey. | |
| (8) Shri Hitarasin Singh. | } To represent the workmen employed in the mica mines of Bihar. |
| (9) Shri Shrimati Radhika Devi. | |
| (10) Shri Shah Ramzan Ali Shah. | |

[No. M-29(8)50.].

New Delhi, the 19th May, 1951

S.R.O. 749.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedule annexed hereto and employed in the Buildings and Repairs Section of the India Security Press, Nasik, which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Buildings and Repairs Section of the India Security Press, Nasik

Serial No.	Category of Employees	Minimum monthly basic rate of wages. Scale of pay	
		Rs.	Rs.
1. Overseer		90	90—5—120—8—140
2. Maistry		50	50—2—80—5/2—75
3. Mason Mukadam.		50	Do.
4. Mason		50 or	Do.
5. Checker		Rs. 2/- per day.	
		40 or	40—2—80
		Rs. 1-10-0 per day	
6. Carpenter Mukadam		50	50—2—80—5/2
7. Carpenter		50	Do.
8. Painter Mukam		50	Do.
9. Painter		50	Do.
10. Ordinary Mukam		50	Do.
11. Plumber-Direct Recruit		40	40—2—80.
Plumber others		50	50—2—80—5/2—75
12. Blacksmith		50 or	Do.
		Rs. 2/- per day.	
13. Assistant Pump Attendant		35	35—1—40—2—50.
14. Pump Attendant		50	50—2—80—5/2—75
15. Assistant Fitter		50	Do.
16. Driller		50	Do.
17. Sweeper Mukadam		35	35—1—50.
18. Sweeper		30	30—1—35.
19. Mazdoor		Rs. 12/- per day.	
20. Cartman (with bulls and cart)		Rs. 4/- per day.	

NOTE.—Cost of Living Allowance is included in the proposed daily rates. As regards the proposed monthly rates of wages, the cost of living allowance will be admissible at the following rate:

Upto Rs. 50	Rs. 35/- cost of living allowance.
Rs. 51—100	Rs. 45 Cost of living allowance.

[LWI-24(74) (1).]

S.R.O. 750.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedule annexed hereto and employed in the Delhi Transport Service, Delhi, which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

The Delhi Transport Service, Delhi

Serial No.	Category of employees	Proposed minimum monthly basic rates of wages
		Rs.
1	Cost Accountant	200/-
2	Assistant-in-Charge	120/-
3	Senior Clerk	80/-
4	Storekeeper	120/-
5	Junior Clerk	55/-
6	Cashier	80/- plus special allowance of Rs. 30/- per month.
7	Chief Traffic Inspector	130/-
8	Traffic Inspector—Grade I	100/-
9	Traffic Inspector—Grade II	80/-
10	Ticket Examiner and T.T.E.	45/- plus Rs. 10/- special pay.
11	Jobkeeper	45/- plus Rs. 10/- special pay.
12	Conductor	40/-
13	Boxmaker	40/-
14	Driver—Grade I (also qualified mechanic)	70/-
15	Assistant Cashier	55/-
16	Assistant Foreman	100/-
17	Works Assistant	100/-
18	Boringman	75/-
19	Turner	75/-
20	Mechanic	75/-
21	Electrician	75/-
22	Welder	75/-
23	Letter writer	75/-
24	Coach builder (Charge head carpenter)	75/-
25	Fitter	60/-
26	Blacksmith	60/-
27	Vulcaniser	60/-
28	Cushion Maker	60/-
29	Carpenter	60/-
30	Painter	60/-
31	Mistry	60/-
32	Tinsmith	35/-
33	Tyreman	35/-
34	Job Writer	35/-
35	Helper	30/-
36	Hammerman	30/-
37	Batteryman (Non-technical)	30/-
38	Smithy Helper	30/-
39	Financial Assistant	250/-
40	Accountant	130/-
41	Stenographer to General Manager	80/-
42	Steno-typist	55/- plus Rs. 15/- special pay.

NOTE.—The Cost of Living Allowance will be admissible at the following rates :—

Up to Rs. 50/-	Rs. 35 Cost of Living Allowance.
Rs. 51—100	Rs. 45 Cost of Living Allowance.
Rs. 101—150	Rs. 50 Cost of Living Allowance.
Rs. 151—200	Rs. 55 Cost of Living Allowance.
Rs. 201—250	Rs. 60 Cost of Living Allowance.

S.R.O. 751.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedule annexed hereto and employed in the Government Housing Factory, Delhi, which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Government Housing Factory, Delhi

Serial No.	Categories of employees	Proposed Minimum rates of wages per day
		Rs.
1	Mechanic	5
2	Boiler Attendant	5
3	Skilled fitter	4
4	Semi-skilled fitter	2/8
5	Electrician	4
6	Carpenter	4
7	Blacksmith	4
8	Labour Supervisor	3
9	Mason	4
10	Furniture polisher	4
11	Welder	3
12	Painter	3
13	White-washer	2/8
14	Cane-workers	2
15	Store-holder	3
16	Driver	3
17	Rhallasie	3
18	Helper	2/8
19	Baidar	2
20	Chowkidar	2
21	Bhistie	2
22	Sweeper	2

NOTE.—The rates given above are inclusive of all allowances.

[LWI-24(74) (iii).]

S.R.O. 752.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedule annexed hereto and employed in tanneries and leather manufacture, road construction or in building operations and in stone breaking or in stone crushing carried on by or under the authority of the Ministry of Defence which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (i) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE

Serial No.	Category of employees	Proposed minimum monthly basic rate of wages	
		Rs.	Scale of pay. Rs.
<i>Tanneries and Leather Manufacture</i>			
1	Mistry	46	46—2—60—3—75.
2	Genger	40	40—2—60.
3	Currier	32	32— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35—1—40.
4	Labourer	30	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.
5	Bate Yard worker	30	Do.
6	Fitter (General)	35	35—1—39—2—45.
7	Leach Louse Worker	35	Do.
8	Lime Yard Fleasher	40	40—2—60.
9	Lime Yard Unhairer	35	35—1—39—2—45.
10	Lime Yard Worker	30	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.
11	Stoker	36	36—1—40—2—50.
12	Sweeper	30	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.
13	Pump Attendant	36	36—1—40—2—50.
14	Tan Yard Worker	32	32— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35—1—40.
15	Counter	32	Do.
16	Lower Division Clerk	55	55—3—85—E.B.—4—125—5—130.
17.	Checker—Grade I.	55	55—3—85.
	Grade II	40	40—1—50—2—60.
<i>Road Construction and Building Operations and Stone Breaking or Stone Crushing</i>			
1	Driver (Road Roller I.C. and Cement Mixer Etc.)	40	40—2—60—E.B.— $3\frac{1}{2}$ —75.
2	Driver Engine Static	40	Do.
3	Fitter	40	Do.
4	Blacksmith	40	Do.
5	Carpenter	40	Do.
6	Bricklayer	40	Do.
7	Mason	40	Do.
8	Painter (Polisher)	40	Do.
9	Pipe Fitter	40	Do.
10	Wireman	40	Do.
11	Sawyer	40	Do.
12	Mate	35	35—1—50.
13	Hammerman	35	35—1—50.
14	Operator Pneumatic Tools.	30	30—1—50—2—60.
15	Bhisti	30	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.
16	Mazdoor	30	30— $\frac{1}{2}$ —35.

NOTE.—The Cost of Living Allowance will be admissible at the following rates:—

Up to Rs. 50	Rs. 35 Cost of Living Allowance
Rs. 51—100	Rs. 45 Cost of Living Allowance.

[LWI-24(74) (iv).]

S.R.O. 753.—The following draft of certain proposals relating to minimum rates of wages payable to the classes of employees specified in the Schedules annexed hereto and employed in the Central Public Works Department, workcharged staff and the Central Public Works Department, Contract Labour which it is proposed to fix in pursuance of clause (a) of sub-section (1) of section 3 read with clause (1) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), are published as required by sub-clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 5 of the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is

hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 31st July, 1951.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the said date will be considered by the Central Government.

SCHEDULE I

Central Public Works Department—Workcharged Staff

Serial No.	Category of employees	Proposed minimum basic monthly rates of wages.
		Rs
1	Refrigerator Mechanic—Grade III	90
	Grade II	120
	Grade I	150
2	Head Plumbers in the President Estate Division	100
3	Head Mechanics and Head Electricians	100
4	Store-keeper—Grade I	100
5	Works Subordinate	100
6	Workshop Foreman in Electrical Division	125
7	Head Borer	35
8	Head Mahi	35
9	Mazdoor Mahi	30
10	Telephone Messenger	30
11	Head Chokidars	35
12	Water Carriers	30
13	Meter Reader	35
14	Pump Attendant	30
15	Diesel Engine Driver—Grade II	40
	Grade I	60
16	Electric Generating Power House Driver—Grade II	40
	Grade I	60
17	Road Roller Mechanic—Grade II	40
	Grade I	75
18	Lathoman—Grade III	40
	Grade II	60
	Grade I	75
19	Cane Men—Grade II	40
	Grade I	60
20	Cook-bearer	35
21	Assistant Cook-bearer	30
22	Hamal	30
23	Assistant Surveyors	40
24	Dresser	35
25	Midwife—Grade II	60
	Grade I	100
26	Medical Officer	100
27	Mechanic—Grade II	40
	Grade I	75
28	Electrician—Grade II	40
	Grade I	75
29	Gharami	35
30	Station Supervisors	60

Scale of Pay

Rs

90—5—120
120—5—150
150—5—180
100—5—125—6—155
Do
100—5—125—6—
155—EB—6—185
100—8—140—10—
—300
125—6—155—EB—6—
—185
35—1—50
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do
30—1—35
35—1—50
30—1—35
40—2—60
60—5/2—75
40—2—60
60—5/2—75
40—2—10—5/2—75
75—3—105
40—2—60
60—5/2—75
35—1—50
30—1—35
Do
40—2—60
35—1—50
60—5/2—75
100—5—125—6—
185
100—8—140—10—
170—EB—10—230
40—2—60
75—3—105
40—2—60
75—3—105
35—1—50
60—5/2—75—3—
105

SCHEDULE II
G. P. W.D.—Contract Labour

Serial No.	Category of employees	Bombay Santa-Cruz	Ahmedabad	Nagpur	Jubbulpur	Bihar	West Bengal	Delhi	Ajmer	Madras	Tinnevely
		Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day	Per day
1	Bandhani	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
2	Blacksmith 1st Class	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
3	Blacksmith 2nd Class	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0
4	Brick Moulder	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
5	Cane Man	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
6	Carpenter 1st Class	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
7	Carpenter 2nd Class	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
8	Chowkidar	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
9	Fitter 1st Class	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
10	Fitter 2nd Class	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 8 0	2 8 3	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
11	Glazier	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
12	Mason 1st Class	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	5 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
13	Mason 2nd Class	2 12 0	2 12 3	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 8 0	3 4 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
14	Stone Cutter 1st Class	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
15	Stone Cutter 2nd Class	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 8 0	2 8 0	3 8 0	4 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0
16	Mate	2 8 0	2 8 0	1 6 0	1 2 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
17	Mistry	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 8 0	4 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
18	Painter	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 8 0	3 0 0
19	Spray Man (for roads)	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 0 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	2 4 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	1 12 0	1 12 0
20	Thatcher	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	1 12 0
21	Roading Cutting Labour Excavator, Crackers, Drillers etc.	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0
22	Bullock Cart double	9 0 0	9 0 0	9 0 0	8 0 0	9 0 0	10 0 0	12 0 0	7 0 0	5 8 0	5 8 0
23	Bullock Cart single	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0

NOTE.—Cost of Living Allowance is included in the daily rates. As regards the monthly rates the Cost of Living Allowance will be admissible at the following rates :—

Up to Rs. 50	.	.	.	.	Rs. 35 Cost of Living Allowance.
51—100	Rs. 45 Cost of Living Allowance.
101—150	Rs. 55 Cost of Living Allowance.

[LWI-24(74)(v).]
P. N. SHARMA, Under Secy.

12,

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